



President's Message

One of the most gratifying moments in an ANSS president's term of office comes in meeting a member of the Society for the first time. Keeping in mind the aims of the American Nature Study Society, and therefore, the primary reason why an individual associates himself with it, I am delighted to have the opportunity to become acquainted with as many members as possible.

There is more to this thought, however. Any organization is only as good as its membership, and its professional activity depends largely upon the extent to which its members participate in its program. It may be preparing an article for the NEWSLETTER, a series of outstanding color slides for showing at the annual meeting, or a talk for a civic group. Your services to the ANSS can help to make the organization of increasing value generally. I would like to invite each of you personally to take an active role in the present and future activities of the Society. You will find that your membership will take on a new and richer meaning, while the contributions you make help to extend the aims of the society to more people in increasingly effective ways.

Your American Nature Study Society is endeavoring to extend its services, but it will need the help of its members in doing so. Already this year, you have seen an enlarged NEWSLETTER, with the first numbers of NATURE TIPS. The June issue of the NEWSLETTER was prepared with the help of numerous naturalists, with the result that each of us received a distilled travel bibliography for naturalists in our country. Future issues will carry additional numbers of NATURE TIPS and special features. In addition, there has been a feeling for some time that ANSS, through its members, might serve local and regional groups seeking ideas for special projects, for natural history speakers, and for other appropriate activities. It is hoped that this program will get underway

shortly on a modest scale. Regional representatives can also serve to suggest travel routes to places of special interest to naturalists. Some of this assistance can be accomplished and publicized through the medium of the NEWSLETTER, but a substantial part of it would have to be done by individuals offering to service a particular region.

The annual meeting of the American Nature Study Society is scheduled for New York City this year between December 26 and 30. An excellent group of informative, interesting sessions, featuring nationally prominent leaders, has been arranged. Try to attend this year's meeting, and make a point to become acquainted with other ANSS members and officers in attendance. The Board of Directors meetings are open to the membership, and we invite your presence and contributions at these sessions. I will be especially pleased if you will introduce yourselves and offer to participate in the activities of the Society.

EMERY L. WILL, ANSS President

State University College of Education,
Oneonta, New York

Joint Sessions Planned

Members of ANSS and NABT have worked with the finest cooperative spirit in the fields of common interest. At the annual meetings there have been joint sessions in the program, and this has included a joint attendance at the field trips, banquets and other activities.

In the program at New York there are numerous features in the programs of both societies which are of interest to the two memberships. The joint field trip to the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens is an example. On Wednesday morning, December 28, the NABT will have sessions dealing with phases of the natural world of interest to ANSS members. Two of our members, E. L. Palmer and Byron Ashbaugh will present papers at this session. Check the program for time.

New York Meeting Promises Large Attendance

The program of the New York meetings of ANSS was completed with numerous forceful features promising education, fellowship, entertainment and expansion of *The Nature Study Idea* of Liberty Hyde Bailey. A large attendance is expected.

Word was received from George J. Free, president of ANSS 1941-43, that he and his wife would join the parade of the past presidents at this annual meeting. We note the following in the president's message in the spring issue of the Newsletter of 1943 written by Dr. Free.

"We find ourselves living in a time when values both tangible and intangible change overnight. There are some things that have not changed—the February song sparrow sings as brightly as ever; the crocus blooms as colorfully as ever—these stand as a symbolic anchor to which we may cling as we make adjustments to live in this rapidly changing world. These are times when the American Nature Study Society must bring its members into closer association with each other—it must be an anchor—a symbol of those things that do not change. The Society must offer a broader opportunity for association of those interested in nature, and encourage neophytes in the field of Nature interests. With increase in membership we can do this. Push the membership campaign."

In this same issue we note that the membership as reported by the secretary-treasurer, Richard Weaver, was 131. We note that the membership increased about eight times largely through his efforts in about five years.

Annual Meeting of ANSS

December 26-30, 1960

See Program on Page 3

AMERICAN NATURE STUDY SOCIETY NEWS LETTER

Affiliated with
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The American Association for the Advancement of Science
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A Value of American Nature Study Society

The American Nature Study Society is the only organization which has in its setup the opportunity to interpret the broad basic laws and interrelationships of our natural world to laymen, elementary and secondary teachers, youth leaders and others. The organization needs to get on "a mountain top" to view its own position and enlarge its viewpoint on a society level, whereas most of its members have their own thoughts and efforts involved in a small portion of the whole. The individual finds it difficult to attain a true perspective of the value of the Society at this time, and a society viewpoint needs clarifying.

The population of the United States is now more urban than rural, yet the former are drawn to nature for recreation and renewal. Urban persons also have the right to vote, and this privilege may be used to destroy what the individual may unconsciously value because of ignorance of natural phenomena and interrelationships. There is a great need for the urban individual to be made aware of the true value of nature and his position in relation to the natural environment. There is greater difficulty in interpreting nature to the urbanite, yet the skills and techniques necessary are available, but must be publicized. How else can this great portion of the population assume its rightful obligation to protect and conserve what at the present is only vaguely valued? This is the challenge which the ANSS should meet in the immediate future.

The meetings in New York City should come up with some workable plans for promoting nature study.

**Have you read Teale's
"Journey into Summer"?**

Leisure - A Challenge

Leisure — *The New Challenge* is the title of an address by Laurence S. Rockefeller, Chairman, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission before the Radio and Television Executive Society "Newsmaker Luncheon" given recently in New York. Mr. Rockefeller presented a number of fine viewpoints regarding the problem of leisure which he defined, as he said unpoetically, as time which is not spent working or sleeping. He points out that leisure involves basic human values which involve healthful relaxation, self improvement, enjoyment of the best in the arts and literature and of community service.

He states that a deplorable number of Americans actually search for ways to kill time, and the need to end this waste of leisure time opportunities represents a new challenge. This he states is tied up vitally to the question of where we are as a nation and where we are going. Experiments in industry he points out have shown that increased leisure is not automatically desirable, and it is valueless when people have not learned to use it constructively.

The ANSS must not pass up the opportunity to meet the challenge to upgrade the leisure activities through directions for a better understanding of the world of nature. We have the skilled manpower to meet this challenge, and we must use it.

Contribute any information on nesting, range, or other factors concerning the bald eagle to the National Audubon Society sponsored survey being conducted by Alexander Sprunt IV, Box 231, Tavernier, Florida.

Are You Busy?

The impact which ANSS members have in their realm of influence at the local level is a measure of the influence which the society has in that area. Your editor sent out an appeal to members to provide information about their activities, and a number came back by return mail just before the mailing of the manuscript to the printers. While the editor thought he was busy, the accounts of what some members were doing along the avenues of nature study and conservation showed that they were busier.

WALTER EDWIN SCOTT of Madison, Wisconsin was formerly editor of *The Passenger Pigeon* and is currently president of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, and Editor of the Wisconsin Academy Review for the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences; President of the Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation, Inc., and past president of the Madison Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration. He is the author of numerous articles on wildlife and conservation.

He is a permanent employee of the Wisconsin Conservation Department and is the Editor and Assistant to the Director. His *History of Conservation in Wisconsin* and his *Reports to the People on Wisconsin's total conservation effort*, conservation education and watershed problems have had a great impact on the conservation in his state. He is a member of many scientific and professional organizations.

OSCAR HAWKSLEY is a versatile individual with wide contacts and extensive experiences. He has run the rivers and was instrumental in organizing the American Whitewater Affiliation which is interested in conservation of wilderness rivers and related conservation projects. He has run rivers in Idaho and with the Hatch River Expeditions on the Colorado acting as boatman-guide-naturalist through the Dinosaur National Monument. His research work has centered largely on Speleology and he aided in founding the Missouri Speological Survey which is a statewide project involving about 100 workers from various speological organizations in the state.

His position in the Department of Biology at Central Missouri State College finds him primarily concerned with the development of curriculum for better science education of teachers, and with outdoor education and field courses for biologists.

Oscar Hawksley is currently a member of the board of the ANSS, and a member of numerous other organizations.

Nature Study TIPS

A Service of the American Nature Study Society

NEWS LETTER INSERT

NOVEMBER, 1960

One Way to Enjoy Winter Weather

by E. LAURENCE PALMER

Emeritus Professor of Nature, Science and Conservation Education, Cornell University

Last night we had our first snowfall of the year. This morning and all through this winter interesting problems in nature and science will thrust themselves at me and demand some understanding. I am reasonably sure that the opportunities I have are present for most of my readers at some time in the year and that they are for the most part completely ignored or not even recognized.

I have looked through most of my elementary and secondary school books and fail to find in them an adequate explanation of many things that are taking place a few feet from my typewriter right now. I am sure that the ordinary interpretation of the water cycle is not adequate for a rich understanding of what takes place in this situation. I am sure that a better understanding makes me, and will make you, enjoy winter weather more. I am sure that in many of my own writings I have passed up some wonderful opportunities to present the story in its maximum significance to just an ordinary human being. Let's see what we may do with it here.

In making a preliminary survey of the points I wish to cover I came up with a list of words whose meaning might be enriched to you and some of which really should be understood by a normally intelligent person. Read through this list and for the fun of it try to use as many as possible in rationally describing the water cycle. Try to put together those words which may be applied to most closely associated phenomena, and also which words may help redefine or further define another word in the list.

How many of the following words do you feel that you understand and can use adequately? Which of these concern themselves with a principle and which are applied to a tangible unit of material or a state of matter? Atmospheric pressure, atmospheric vapor, condensation, crystallization, dew, to dissolve, to erode, to evaporate, fog, a front, frost, freeze, guttation water, glaze, heat, high pressure, hoar frost, humidity, ice, instability, interception, isobar, isotherm, low pres-

sure, melt, mist, precipitate, rain, rime, scud, sleet, snow, smog, sublimate, vaporize, water vapor and so on. Add to this list to suit your convenience and to enrich your understanding and that of your friends. Start the practice of using these words properly in your ordinary conversation about winter weather, a subject about which I am sure you will be talking in the next few months. Learn to talk properly about the meteorological phenomena which you can observe in the winter, and comment on those which can be seen in summer but not in winter and the reasons for this difference.

This snow we had last night outside my window illustrates many things. I can tell by looking at the feathery flakes that they were formed at a relatively high temperature and low altitude. How would they differ had they been formed at a low temperature and a high altitude? I notice that some of the snow that fell landed on the ground while other snow fell on vegetation and did not reach the ground. Which of these two snows — the one that fell on through to the ground or the snow whose fall was intercepted by vegetation — is likely to melt the more quickly? Will this generalization apply to snow that falls later in the season? Does the snow that falls on a treetop have to melt before the water in it can get back into the air as water vapor? Does the snow that falls on the ground have to melt before it can evaporate, or can the solid ice in the snow pass directly into the atmosphere as an invisible vapor? Which of the terms suggested in the list above applies to this situation, and in how many general science texts available to you do you find this word in the index? Do you think it is better to ignore the existence of this definitive word or just to ignore it and lump the ideas involved? We admit, of course that you are welcome to make any decision here you may wish.

You undoubtedly have heard that when we cool air, the water vapor tends to condense. Does that mean that the

cooler the air is the more condensed is the water in it, and if so, does that mean that cold air is damper or drier than warm air? You have seen how on a warm summer day things dry as they get warmer. Can you say then ever that as things become colder they can get drier? How would you straighten out this situation? Be sure you think things through before you come to a decision on the matter.

In working along the lines I have suggested, you may find it difficult to agree with your friends on what is the right thing. Certainly you will find confusion and hazy thinking in the average text book, and I am sure that in some of my own writings you will find a little fog on the subject. Maybe it would be just as well if you did some of your work where a good unabridged dictionary is available and get a little practice in using it. When you do this you will find that a number of these words have many meanings.

For the fun of the thing, I recently looked through a number of popular texts for information on the meaning of sublimation. Then I looked it up in the dictionary. Then for the fun of it I looked it up in Wilbur Jackman's "Nature Study" published in 1891 before most of you were born. Then I looked it up in all of the general science books I could find published in the last decade. I looked it up in the United States Department of Agriculture's 1955 Yearbook on "Water" and in a few modern meteorologies. Jackman suggested that sublimation be studied in a test tube in April as a part of the study in mineralogy. He makes no reference to its role in understanding ordinary winter weather, but so far as I can see most of the modern science educators do not even recognize its existence, and yet it is being demonstrated by nature all around us. In spite of this and in spite of the emphasis given physical science, and in spite of its effect on living things, I find little attention given to it in much of our common school science.

Sublimation: Teacher - Student Activities

It is more appropriate to study the phenomenon of sublimation than to study some of the theoretical science which cannot be demonstrated and yet which finds an important place in some modern school science. While you are on this idea you might inform yourself reasonably well on sublimation in its many aspects and decide where you would place its study in your science program if you thought it worth considering at all. I think that it is decidedly worthwhile considering but not necessarily from the aspect proposed by Jackman.

If you find yourself getting confused about this sublimation business and would like to read something of recent publication which gives you sound scientific concepts in a language you can understand without having to use calculus, I would suggest you read pages 228-234 in the 1955 Yearbook of Agriculture published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It deals with the whole subject of water in a way which would be helpful to any school science teacher, and was written in this particular section in part by Dr. Harold Wilm, Commissioner of Conservation of the State of New York. It may startle some of you to find a man holding a high political appointment who can write about science in an understandable and valid manner.

Some of you may find it profitable to take a little time off to investigate this sublimation idea to see how thoroughly it is avoided by the writers of modern school science books and how greatly its definitions vary and yet how it concerns itself with significant differences the understanding of whose natures may lend

great meaning to many things we see out of doors at any time of the year but particularly in the winter. Suppose you undertake to develop some simple experiments that will show how exposure of a solid such as snow or ice to low temperatures may result in the loss of this crystalline water without having it turn into water as a liquid. Many of your students and possibly you may have to make a few adjustments in your interpretation of this important and common phenomenon so thoroughly avoided in most science courses, programs and texts, and yet so important in agriculture and in the general prosperity of any community.

When you begin to get some appreciation of this sublimation business, it may help you considerably in understanding the changes in clouds during the day and the year, winter killing of plants and the properties of those plants which do not happen to winterkill, insulation and its significance, winter survival of plants and of animals including man and hosts of other things. For the fun of the thing when you have experienced a heavy snowfall and the weather is bitterly cold, ask a dozen or so of your friends what they think is likely to happen to most of that snow. How many think that all of it will melt and how many think that it may vanish without any of it melting or that a considerable proportion of it may vanish without melting?

I once talked to a teachers' group in Buffalo, New York where a well known science educator was presiding. A west wind had blown east across Lake Erie and taken up much water vapor which was promptly dumped as a heavy snowfall when it hit the cool ground to the east. One teacher asked the chairman to account for a situation which had soaked the feet of most of those attending the meeting. The answer she gave was that it was an involved process which depended on an understanding of air mass analysis.

Air mass analysis understanding might be used in the explanation, but there are so many simple demonstrations of what happened that it was hardly necessary to get greatly involved. You can breathe on cold glass and have a demonstration that is most simple. Now I would like you to figure out a few simple ways in which you can demonstrate a somewhat reverse process where not only liquid water but solid water in the form of ice or snow can be dissipated as vapor into the air. How about trying to weigh two containers of snow with one sealed and the other with the snow exposed in a sheltered place where the snow cannot be blown, but where bitter



Do you know the special conditions under which this uncommon form of water appears? Will the snow on the trees have to melt before the water in it can get back into the air as water vapor?

cold air can come in contact with it. Compare the weight changes that take place using the simplest possible kind of balance as a measuring device. Your imagination can safely let you appreciate what happens over a great open stretch of snow in a bitter cold night when there is no wind, and I am sure that a few of you will wish to change a few ideas you have about the role sublimation plays in the water cycle.

If you wish to change your ideas and do change them because of observations you may have made and the conclusions that you are sure are valid because of an experience you have had, then you may have made a little important progress in your own education and you may pass some of this on to others.

Incidentally, the system I have used of asking you many questions and giving you few answers but suggesting how you may find the answers is somewhat like the system Professor Jackman used in that book he wrote about 70 years ago. I think it is a much better guide to good science teaching than much of our modern popular science literature which is in the best seller class even though it is almost wholly undependable as a source of understanding of science. What do you think about it?

For further information on this subject, or about the Society, write to the Editor of *NATURE STUDY TIPS*: Dr. Richard B. Fischer, Nature Study Division, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.



Rime ice on the needles of Austrian pine.

Annual Meeting of ANSS, December 26-30, 1960

Convention Headquarters, Vanderbilt Suite, Hotel Roosevelt.

Program Chairman: Ruth Hopson, Portland Extension Center, Portland, Oregon.

**THIS IS YOUR CONVENTION PROGRAM.
BRING IT WITH YOU TO NEW YORK.**

Monday Afternoon, December 26

3:00 P.M. — Room 8, Vanderbilt Suite, Hotel Roosevelt; **Meeting of Board of Directors.** Open to all members.

Tuesday Morning, December 27

8:00 A.M. — Room 8, Vanderbilt Suite, Hotel Roosevelt; **Meeting of Board of Directors.**

9:30 A.M. — Ballroom Foyer, Hotel Roosevelt; Joint Program ANSS and NABT; Outdoor Laboratories.

1. Outdoor Interests and Activities of Nature Centers for Young America. JOHN RIPLEY FORBES, Director of Operations, Nature Centers for Young America, Inc. (Lantern 30 minutes)
2. The outdoor Laboratory and High School Science. CHARLES ROTH, Cornell University. (Lantern 30 minutes)
3. Intermission (15 minutes)
4. Audubon Camps and Audubon Centers. CARL BUCKHEISTER, President, National Audubon Society. (Lantern 30 minutes)
5. Interpreting Marine and Fresh Water Life in the National Parks. O. L. WALLIS, Aquatic Biologist, National Park Service. (Lantern 30 minutes)

Tuesday Afternoon, December 27

2:00 P.M. — Vanderbilt Suite, Hotel Roosevelt; Glaciation, Past and Present.

- EMERY L. WILL, State University College of Education, Onconota, N. Y., Presiding.
1. Evidences of the Ice Ages in New York and Environs. RICHARD B. FISHER, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (Lantern 45 minutes)
2. Photographic Report on Collier Glacier 1939-1960. RUTH E. HOPSON, Portland Extension Center, Portland, Oregon. (Lantern 45 minutes)
3. The IGY in Antarctica. MATTHEW J. BRENNAN, U. S. Forest Service. (Lantern 60 minutes)

4:00 P.M. — Joint mixer for members of Teaching Societies.

Tuesday Evening, December 27

8:00 P.M. Vanderbilt Suite, Hotel Roosevelt. Showing of Kodachromes.

JOHN F. WANAMAKER, The Principia, Elmhurst, Ill., Presiding.
Several individuals, by arrangement with chairman.

Wednesday Morning, December 28

8:00 A.M. — Room 8 Vanderbilt Suite, Hotel Roosevelt. **Meeting of Board of Directors.**

(ANSS members might be interested in attending the following NABT meeting.)

9:00 A.M. — Roosevelt Oval Room. **Two Biological Sidelights.** ROBERT L. SMITH, Third-Vice President, NABT Presiding.

1. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and of Natural Resources. E. LAURENCE PALMER, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
2. The Beginning of an Oyster Stew. BYRON L. ASHBAUGH, Supervisor of Field Services, Nature Centers for Young America, Inc., New York.

10:30 A.M. — Roosevelt Oval Room, NABT Presidential Address, PAUL W. WEBSTER, President-Elect NABT, Presiding.

Address: "The Countdown."

Speaker: HOWARD E. WEAVER, University of Illinois, President, NABT.

Wednesday Noon, December 28

12:15 P.M. — Roosevelt Oval Room: **NABT Luncheon** arranged by MR. AND MRS. JOHN BEHNKE, RONALD PRESS, HOWARD E. WEAVER, President NABT, Presiding.

1. Installation of officers.

2. Address: Biological Problems in the Arctic.

Speaker: WILLIAM C. STEERE, Director of New York Botanical Gardens, Past President of the Botanical Society of America.

Wednesday Afternoon, December 28

2:30 P.M. — Vanderbilt Suite, Hotel Roosevelt; **Pet Nature Projects of Members.**

STANLEY B. MULAİK, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Presiding.

1. Helping Children Understand Snakes and Other Odd Animals. CORNELIUS DENSLOW, Ethical Culture Midtown School, New York City. (Lantern 15 minutes)
2. Helps for Nature Study in Unexpected Places. DOROTHEA MULAİK, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
3. Spiders Here and There. B. J. KASTON, Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Conn. (Lantern 20 minutes)
4. The Moth Ear Mystery. ASHER TREAT, The City College, New York City. (Lantern 20 minutes)
5. Section of Deam's Indiana Revisited. JOHN W. KLOTZ, Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Indiana. (Lantern 20 minutes)
6. Evaluation of Pet Nature Projects. SHIRLEY MILLER, National Audubon Society, Audubon Junior Program, New York, N. Y.

Thursday Morning, December 29

Joint Field Trip ANSS and NABT

8:00 A.M. — Field Trip to Brooklyn Botanical Gardens. Leaders: CHARLES E. MOHR, Swiss Pines, Park, Malvern, Penna. and SHIRLEY MILLER, National Audubon Society, New York. At Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, FRANCES MINER and GEORGE AVERY, Director. Box Lunch. Leave for New York City at 1:00 p.m. (Get Tickets at ANSS desk in Lobby before Wednesday Noon.)

Thursday Afternoon, December 29

4:00 P.M. — Stuyvesant Suite, Hotel Roosevelt: Annual Report and Business Meeting.

Thursday Evening, December 29

6:00 P.M. — Oval Room, Hotel Roosevelt: **Annual Banquet of the American Nature Study Society.** EMERY L. WILL, President, Presiding. Banquet Speaker, EDWIN WAY TEALE, Topic: Journey into Summer. (Lantern) Banquet Chairman JOHN RIPLEY FORBES.

Friday Morning, December 30

Joint Program of Nature Division, Photographic Society of America and American Nature Study Society.

9:00 A.M. — Biltmore Library: **Symposium on New Approaches, Techniques, Equipment, Uses and Evaluation of Nature Photography.** CHARLES E. MOHR, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Presiding.

1. Focus on Nature. RALPH SARGENT, Haverford, Pa.
2. From Miniature to Mountains with a single lens, EDWIN WAY TEALE, Hampton, Conn.
3. Close-up Nature Photography — Spiders and Insects. B. J. KASTON, Central Connecticut State College, New Britain.
4. Judges Clinic — What's in This Picture, for a Naturalist, A Teacher, a Pictorialist, and an Editor? GEORGE J. MUNZ, Bergenfield, N. J. RICHARD B. FISCHER, Cornell University, RICHARD W. WESTWOOD, Washington, D. C.
5. Summary — Using Photography to Promote Conservation, CHARLES E. MOHR, Valley Forge, Pa.

Demonstration of Photographic Equipment will be a feature of the evening. The public is invited.

Friday Afternoon, December 30

2:00 P.M. — Biltmore Library: **Writing, Illustrating and Publishing for the Nature Audience.** RICHARD W. WESTWOOD, President, American Nature Association, Presiding. Panel Members: WILLIAM BRIDGES, Curator of Publications, New York Zoological Society; ALEXANDER H. SMITH, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; WALTER FERGUSON, Illustrator, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.; GORTON CARRUTH, Editor of Nature Books, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., N. Y., writer, author of *The Bay*; KENNETH GOSNER, Illustrator and Author, Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey.

Briefs

C. R. Guttermuth was elected president of the Natural Resources Council of America for the second time at the meeting held October 3-4 at the Audubon Center near Greenwich, Connecticut.

The Natural Resources Council serves as a coordinating organization between scientific, professional and lay conservation organizations which make up its membership. The American Nature Study Society has representation on this council.

The NRC laid plans to publish a book containing information on conservation careers. ANSS members should watch for future notices regarding this projected publication.

Kiwanis International was designated as the coordinating agency in the launching of the 6th Annual National Farm-City Week observed November 18-24. The program is designed to promote a better understanding between urban and rural people. Many private and public agencies cooperated.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture contributed a bulletin entitled "The Food We Eat," and this bulletin clarifies many features which interrelate the urban and rural problems of production, processing and merchandising of food.

Detailed information on this program may be obtained from National Farm-City Committee, Kiwanis Building, 101 E. Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Bureau of Land Management in an effort to keep up with the times which involve intensified use of federal lands by Americans has announced "Project Twenty-twelve" which is described as a "program for the American people and for the more than 77 million acres of public domain lands that are their wealth and their heritage." This project purports to look ahead to the year 2012 when BLM will celebrate its 200th anniversary. However, "Project Twenty-twelve" establishes no specific dates for completion of phases of their work nor are there any details of costs and benefits submitted.

Nevertheless, this project because of the extent of land involved will bear watching. It should bring some fine results.

For those ANSS members who are particularly interested in aspects of forestry, the *Information Bulletin-Fifth World Forestry Congress* and subsequent publications could be inquired for from the General Chairman of Information and Publicity, Clint Davis, Director, Division

of Information and Education, U. S. Forest Service, Washington 25, D. C.

This Forestry Congress was held at Seattle, Washington, August 29 to September 10 and had representatives from governments, international organizations, societies and institutions working in forestry, and private persons associated with forestry, forest conservation and forest industries.

The approaching Christmas season offers an opportunity to study the variety of evergreens used during the holiday season. Much has been written about the trees used at this time. Two pamphlets by the Forest Service, though published several years ago, offer some interesting sidelights on the subject.

Christmas Trees, the Tradition and Trade discusses such items as the development of the Christmas tree tradition, evolution of decorations, value of production, and the variety of trees most commonly used are featured.

Another pamphlet, *Christmas Trees, Identification, Safety and Conservation* is another which has considerable information. Both of these pamphlets are available from the Forest Service.

SEE YOU IN NEW YORK

Application for Annual Membership

Membership in the American Nature Study Society includes a membership card, a quarterly NEWSLETTER and the magazines you select. Please note you can get your membership for less than \$3.00, even free, by selecting the proper group.

Group Cost Publications Received (All include ANSS Newsletter and Nature Study Tips)

- | | | |
|----|--------|---|
| 1. | \$3.00 | Membership only |
| 2. | 4.00 | Membership with Cornell Science Leaflet (4 issues) |
| 3. | 5.50 | Membership with Canadian Audubon Magazine (5 issues) |
| 4. | 6.50 | Membership with Cornell Science Leaflet and Canadian Audubon |
| 5. | 7.00 | Membership with Natural History |
| 6. | 8.00 | Membership with Cornell Science Leaflet and Natural History |
| 7. | 9.50 | Membership with Canadian Audubon and Natural History |
| 8. | 10.00 | Membership with Canadian Nature, Natural History, Cornell Science Leaflet |
| F. | | For Family Membership, add \$1.50 to the cost of group selected. Circle group desired, send application with name and address and check to: |

Mrs. Mildred Rulison, Treasurer
754 Greenview Place
Lake Forest, Illinois

AMERICAN NATURE STUDY SOCIETY
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Non-Profit Organization
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Permit No. 526

Outdoors Needed for Recreation

We are happy to quote from the Public Affairs Institute (1959) regarding a view concerning our natural resources. Here are some strong overtones of The Nature Study Idea.

"An essential feature of the American standard of living is the use of outdoor land and water for recreating physical and mental health. Outdoor space suitable for recreation is growing scarce and crowded. It will have to be conserved and developed on a far larger scale if the standard of living is to be kept at even its present level.

"Closely related is the necessity of preserving areas of wild land where animals and plants can live together in a natural way without the domination or even the interference of man. In any future civilization fit for sane human beings, the whole web of life must somewhere in our land be maintained as a base for sanity and hope. Man cannot live except in a living world. During the next half-century of increasing population pressure, therefore, certain sanctuaries of nature must be stubbornly defended against all damaging human intrusion, overuse and abuse, from mining to highly organized or mechanized recreation. If that fight should be lost, an essential part of our future civilization may become extinct, never to be restored."

